TO-MORROW

"Blaine's

But on that day, as on every other day this week, Democrats, as well as Republicans, can secure bargains at the Original Eagle.

So we offer for FIFTEEN DOLLARS a Man's Suit, for fall and winter wear, that can't be duplicated in this city for anything near the money.

Fall Overcoats \$5 to \$20

Knit Jackets and Jersey Jackets from \$1 to \$3.50-in all the popular shades and colors.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE

Will be here Thursday, the 11th, and thousands will come in to see and hear him.

The new State-house, Court-house, the Soldiers' ment, the new passenger station, the Cyclorar the new pavement on Washington street, the natural gas wonders, all these will be viewed by our visitors, and will no doubt impress them with our greatness, since we have gas and a presidential candidate. But nothing to be found in the City of Circles (not rings) will so completely and agreeably surprise visitors as the cheap rates and enticing trips we are offering, at corner Washington and Meridian streets.

No visitor who expects to make a railway journey in any direction should fail to call at the Kankakee ticket office and get posted.

SEE WHAT WE OFFER OCT. 15:

Shelbyville and return 50
Oct. 11 and 13—Cincinnati and return. \$2.50
Oct. 16—Richmond, Va., and return. 15.90
THE LAST HALF RATE DAY, OCT. 23:
Kansas New Marie College Colle Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Minne-sota and Dakota, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama,

Georgia and the Virginias. Tickets to points in these States, will be offered at one fare for round trip the last time on Oct. 23. Oct. 23, Great Falls, Mon., and return, only \$36.50. The best country now open for stock men, farmers, miners, merchants or mechanics. Go and see it. California, Oregon and Washington Territory every day at cheapest one-way and round-trip rates.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart..... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive...... 10:45sm 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THE KNIGHTSTOWN TRAGEDY.

Farther Revelations Concerning the Crime -Previous Good Character of Wade.

special to the Indianapolis Journas. KNIGHTSTOWN, Oct. 9 .- In the matter of the burnfug of Mrs. Wade's house and the death of Mr. N. B. Wade, Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Cates. mentioned in yesterday's Journal, the evidence given at the inquest developed the fact that Mr. Wade was not the only man who had profited by the granting of the pension to Mrs. Cates. It was clearly shown by the evidence that Mr. Wade had not appropriated all the money to his own use, but that he had paid a part of it toward the support of Mrs. Cates, and that he had paid over to Earnest Langston, a pension attorney or solicitor, of Raysville, \$250, and Langston's frequent consultations with Wade during the last two or three weeks had been a subject of remark among the people here. Wade was a man who had beretofore borne a good reputation. His wife and daughter are well thought of and associate with the best people of the town. Wade was extensively engaged in business and gave employment to a great many men during the last twenty years. He owned and operated the City flouring-mills, a tannery, a harness shop and a shoe shop, and, while he was a reticent man, he treated his employes well, was prompt in the ment of all his bills, and enjoyed the confidence of the people in general. He had for many years taken care of Mrs. Cates and her family, had never taken any receipts money paid out for her, and would be unable to make an accounting to her guardian recently appointed, and then it is supposed that, thinking he would be arrested, and his family disgraced, he became insane. There is considerable excitement, and a determination to fully investigate the matter.

In quiry at the pension office in Indianapolis regarding the double murder and suicide at Knightstown. Monday night, develops the fact that Mrs. Cates, one of the murdered women, was the widow of James Cates, a member of the One-hundred-and-twenty-third Indiana Regiment, and that she had been drawing a pension ever since February, 1865. She received \$12 a month, and it is thought that Wade appropriated a great deal of this amount, as he was | candidate for State Senator for the counties for a long time the self-appointed guardian of Mrs. Cates. When the Grand Army post at Knightstown reported the matter to the pension office in this city, an investigation was begun, Special Examiner Lawrence making the investigation. One of the results of this was the appointment of a regular guardian for Mrs. Cates. As soon as complaint reached the office, payment of the pension was stopped until the guardian was appointed, and when the latter took charge he received \$72 back

Woman Bound, Gagged and Choked. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9. - Early this morning ! woman named Irene Postal was found near her room in the hall of a prominent block bound, gagged, chloroformed, with a rope tied tight around her neck. Breathing was suspended and death imminent when found. During the day she had trouble with a woman named Dunaway, who had threatened to kill her, and two of Dunaway's male friends went to her room and, at the muzzle of a pistol, tied her arms and feet, gagged her and tied the rope around her neck to choke her to death. The woman will die. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

The Fotheringham Case.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 9.—The now celebrated case of D. S. Fotheringham versus the Adams Express Company has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States by the express company on a writ of error. Fotheringham was express messenger on the train robbed by Wittrock, alias Jim Cummings, and was held a prisoner for the crime for several weeks, for which he sued the company, and received a ver-

Sunday's Accident at Reading. READING Pa., Oct. 9.- The number of victime of Sunday's church accident now foots up 160. Broken arms and legs constitute the great majority of injuries. Very many of the victims are in destitute circumstances and the priests of both the leading Catholic churches have made an appeal for public aid. No deaths are yet re-

Theodore Tilton's Son Married.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- Carroll Tilton, the eldest son of Theodore Tilton, was married to-night to Miss Myra Alice Blauvelt, at the Brooklyn resithe bride's father, P. S. Blauvelt, by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. None but near relatives of the parties were present, including Mrs. Theodore Tilton and her mother, Mrs. Morse.

Do you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum or other humors? Take Hood's Sarsaparilia, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Fair weather.

ALL OF IT

There is that in our new Fall Goods, all along the line, that sends them out with a bang. The racket may be louder at some points than at others, but it is lively everywhere.

Our Fall Hats-"dandies"-going fast. Overcoats and Suits semper idem-as the schoolmaster says when he wants to talk Latin-which, being interpreted, means "always the same," that is, better than you can get elsewhere for the same money-about one price better; fit. fiaish and fabric guaranteed.

Great run in Underwear now. Fit anybody. All grades (not the "bodies," but the "wear"). Completest line in this

FOR THE BIG PARADE ON

YOU CAN BUY THEM OF

BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER,

16 East Washington Street. BRIBERY AND INTIMIDATION.

A Brother of Scott Ray Promises \$25 and Employment in an Effort to Buy a Voter.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Oct. 9.-In the office of the Daily Democrat, owned and edited by Scott Ray, works Mr. Joseph Fuller, who did the wheel work, a position he has held for several years. Mr. Fuller is a soldier, but has always voted the Democratic ticket. During the war he served under General Harrison, and was a great admirer of his old commander. When General Harrison was nominated for the presidency, Mr. Fuller declared his intention of supporting him. This aroused the wrath of the Democrats, and they have dogged Mr. Fuller nearly to death trying to get him to come out

Among the young and active Republicans of this city is Thomas J. Smith, who, until two years ago, was a Democrat. He is a splendid worker, and the Democrats have tried pard, though in vain. to get him to return. On Monday he was approached by Mr. George Ray, a brother of Scott Ray, and offered \$25 in money and the position of Mr. Fuller in the Democrat office if he would come out for Cleveland. Mr. Smith indignantly refused, and going before 'Squire Ellis had the following affidavit drawn up and sworn to:

for Cleveland and Thurman.

State of Indiana, Shelby county, ss. Thomas Smith, being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says that on Monday morning, Oct. 8, 1888, George Ray, a brother of Scott Ray, proposed to affiant that if he would sign a card to the public announcing his intention to vote for Cleveland and Thurman, which card was to be published in the Shelby Democrat, that Scott Ray would give affiant \$25, and further that Scott Ray had authorized him to see affiant for the purpose of making such an arrangement. Affiant further says that said George Ray told him that Joseph Fuller, an old Democratic soldier of Harrison's regiment, who is employed to turn the press in the Democrat office, had been declaring his intention of voting for Harrison and Morton, and that if the "- old crank" didn't promise to vote for Cleveland he would be discharged, and that soon; that if Fuller did not vote the Democratic ticket "he would have to go." Said Ray asked affiant to go up into Scott Ray's office and sign the card and receive the \$25, and said that he might have Fuller's job if he wanted its that Scott would hire him for two years or longer, and enter into a written contract with him, provided he would vote the Demogratic ticket. THOMAS J. SMITH. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of THOS. ELLIS, J. P. This affidavit was shown to Mr. Fuller, who

I have read the affidavit of Mr. Thomas Smith. I desire to say that I was a soldier in General Harrison's regiment, and, if my life is spared, I intend to vote for him in November. I have been a Democrat. but I shall do all I can to help elect my old commander, who knows what privations and suffering the boys in blue endured and understands their needs. I have been in the employ of Mr. Ray several years, and be lieve that I have honestly earned every cent of wages he has ever paid me, but if the only condition upon which I can hold my job is to vote for Cleveland and thus outrage that sacred comradeship of which Mr. Ray is entirely ignorant, I am ready "to go." cannot vote against my old comrade, who was always ready when on line of march to relieve a weary sol-dier of his knapsack and gun, and whose first thought and care was the comfort of his men.

JOSEPH F. FULLER. Thus it will be seen that the old soldiers are to be buildozed into the support of . Cleveland by threats of losing their positions. As is well known, Mr. Scott Ray is the Democratic of Shelby and Decatur. The opposition to him in his own party is very strong and bitter. The old soldiers are very bitter towards Ray on account of the following insult, which appeared in the Democrat in February, 1838:

"So old Libby prison is to be taken from Richmond to Chicago and set up as a side-show to the bloody-shirt circus to exhibit in that city next June. Well, let her go, Gallagher. The building that was used in storing Yankees during the war has since served a similar purpose for commercial fertilizers, so you may tear it down and carry it away if you will, but the scent of those twin geraniums will hang

Laundrymen in Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 9.—The fifth annual convention of the Laundrymen's National Association was called to order by President O. K. Reed, of Philadelphia, in this city, yesterday. Delegations were present from nearly every city east of the Mississippi river. In his report the president said that the matter which had attracted the most attention was Chinese immigration. In accordance with the instruction of the preceding meeting the secretary had procured statistics for a memorial to Congress. The memorial was completed on Feb. 8, and printed copies were forwarded to all the members of both houses of Congress. This was in support of the bill of Senator Mitchell, which proposed to exclude Chinese labor, and it was thought did much to influence Congress to pass the bill. The association had been complimented at Washington as being the only association of the East that had presented the case of opponents of Chinese labor in a clear and unanswerable manner. Having secured this legislation the association was exhorted to see that it was not secretly violated.

Appeal in Behalf of a Dead Editor's Family. SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 9. -At a meeting of the newspaper men of this city, held to-day, it was resolved to raise a fund for the benefit of the family of the late Edward Martin, editor of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, who died in that city on Sunday, of yellow fever. His sense of duty to his paper was the only considerst on which influenced him to remain at his post. For sixteen years he had been connected with the editorial and mechanical departments of daily and weekly journals. His case, therefore, appeals to men in every branch of newspaper work. Every newspaper office in the country is quested to raise a fund among its men remit at the earliest day convenient to J. H. Estill, chairman Martin memorial committee, Savanuah, Ga. The money already subscribed in Savannah offices amounts to over \$200.

TAKE Ayer's Pills for constipation, and as a purgative medicine. Safe and effectual.

UGLY TEMPER AT CHICAGO

Employes of the West-Side Street-Car Lines Join Their North-Side Brethren.

Nearly Half a Million of People Are Deprived of Their Customary Facilities in Reacuing the Business Section of the City.

The Crowds and the Police Come Together Several Times During the Day,

And It Is Probable that an Attempt to Operate Cars This Morning Will Result in Trouble of the Most Serious Character.

THE STREET-CAR STRIKE.

Collisions Between the Crowds and the Police Develop Very Bad Temper.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9. - The spectacle witnessed in this city to-day was that of a half million of people reduced to the necessity of walking to whatever point they might desire to reach. This uncomfortable and unprecedented state of affairs was the result of the strike of the street-car conductors and drivers on all the lines in the North and West divisions. These lines are all controlled by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, and the president of the company is Charles T. Yerkes, late of Philadelphia. The Northdivision strike was inaugurated for an advance in wages and a rearrangement of hours, and the West-division strike was begun this morning out of fear that President Yerkes would ultimately reduce wages. Five hundred men are engaged in the former and 1,200 in the latter. In both divisions, when the strike began, it was stated on behalf of the strikers that no violence would be permitted and that no obstruction other than that of moral sussion upon those who should take the strikers' places would be used to prevent the company from running cars. So far as the strikers themselves are concerned, this promise seems to have been carried out, but the bitterness of feeling toward the management of the lines appears to increase as time passes, and the contagion gives evidence of spreading to outside elements in the population which are not under the strikers' control. It is from this element especially that the police look for trouble. Yesterday the crowds which gathered along the lines where cars were being run on the North Side contented themselves with hooting and flinging opprobrious epithets at the new men. It was renewed with increased violence this morning, and this afternoon it develeped into the placing of obstructions on the tracks, and collisions with the police. At Garfield avenue and Larabee street the first ob struction was placed by a number of boys. Alarge plank was laid across the car track, and fastened securely by iron spikes. The strikers themselves took no part in the work, but did not interefere with the lads. When six Garfield-avenue cars came from down town they were stopped by the obstacle. The police got out a patrol wagon, but did not offer to remove the obstruction. The strikers immediately surrounded the vehicles and commenced their appeals. Under these influences three of the drivers left the cars and went over to the strikers. The seceders were borne on the shoulders of the crowd to a saloon, where their pockets were filled with cigars. The success of this action led others to follow the boys' ex ample, and a riot resulted at the corner of Garfield avenue and Orchard street. The streets were jammed with a howling mob, and the tracks were covered with obstructions. Some employes of the road and the officers removed the debris, but as fast as it was taken away it was replaced. The mob became so great that

the sergeant in command of the men ordered a charge. The officers, aggravated somewhat, responded with a will. They made a rush and used their clubs freely. Men and boys were hit. and hit hard, too, and the women were not spared. A woman named Wide, who was particularly demonstrative against the new men, was badly wounded by a severe blow. Three men were caught spiking the rails at Halsted street, and were locked up. Altogether, about fifteen cars were run at irregular intervals on the North Side during the day. Everywhere the new drivers and conductors were greeted with bisses and epithets from the crowds which filled the streets, particularly at the termini. Women and children in the outlying districts were particularly free in the use of a voluminous vocabulary of epithets. The strikers also continually appealed to their suc cessors' sense of the brotherhood of men and to

work. In several instances they were successful. Very few people rode on the cars which Alderman Reich, of the Twenty-third ward took part in a delay which occurred at Garfield avenue and Burling street. At this corner a water-pipe was being placed under the track and the horses had to be unhitched and taken to the other side of the excavation. The blue coats shoved the first car overand the policemen on the second car were about to do the same when Reich stepped forward.

their love of money by offering them bonuses

and return tickets home if they would quit

"By ---, don't touch those cars." yelled the Alderman. "Lot every officer keep his hands from them, and let the scabs do it. Its a dirty shame to have those scabs run the cars. Stay right on the cars, officers, and don't make a move to help them. If Mr. Yerkes intends to run this road he has got to get up early in the

The strike in the West Division was without special incident during the day. As soon as the men had run their cars into the barns at the end of their last tripe, most of them went home. During the forenoon Manager Parsons issued a card to the public, saying that the strike was without just cause, as the men in his division were paid better wages than were paid anywhere else in the country, and placing the blame for public inconvenience on them. Subsequently, he stated that no effort would be made to run cars till Thursday, but he changed his mind and late this afternoon a few cars were sent over the principal lines under police guard. Both in the North and West divisions, at the request of Mayor Roche, all special policemen have been withdrawn, and the property of the companies is guarded by city policemen. A large number of extra men have been sworn in and put on patrol duty, while the regular force

is held in reserve for emergency. One of the cars on the North Side came near going into the river to-day, with its load of passengers, most of whom were women. There is a steep down grade leading to State-street bridge. Just as the car started down this incline the bridge began to turn to let a vessel through. The driver became panic stricken, forgot to use his brake and the car moved with accelerating speed toward the open draw. The women screamed and fainted, and some of them fell off the car. The bridge tender, at the risk of having the structure run into by the approaching vessel, closed the draw as quickly as possible, but only in time to eatch the descend-

ing car, which was on the brink. A matter of peculiar interest is the character of the localities through which a number of the Yerkes car lines run. Not a few of the neighborhoods traversed have become noted throughout the country as the strongholds of Socialists and Anarchists. The exact spot where the Haymarket bomb fell is scarcely ten yards from Mr. Yerkes's tracks on Randolph street. Anarchist Parsons's doorway opens directly out on Milwaukee avenue, one of the chief of the syndicate's thoroughfares. Three-quarters of a mile distant on this same street Anarchist George Engel could easily have peered through his dingy store windows, and, if alive to-day, hurled a bomb down on a passing street car loaded with police. On the Lake-street line are halls scattered along, less than a block apart, where the Lehr and Wehr Verein held their secret drills with rifle and dynamite. Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, both streets of the Yerkes system, are lined for miles with almost unbroken rows of saloons. Clybourn avenue is famous in the history of the Anarchist trial as the street along which Louis Lings marched Pacific, and the Santa Fe. Indications to-night with a satchel full of bombs the night of the are that there will be a further reduction before famous in the history of the Anarchist trial as Haymarket slaughter and was only restrained a settlement is brought about.

from throwing them into patrol-wagons and police-stations through the cuuning and cowardice of informer Seliger. It was in a saloon near Division street, another of the Yerkes streets, that Lingg's bombs were distributed, and an hour later mowed down whole ranks of police. The list of like significant associations suggested by the names of many of the Yerkes streets might be stretched out almost interminably.

At other times during the day four men and At other times during the day four men and two boys were arrested, charged with inciting to riot. To-night a large placard distributed by the strikers is displayed in store windows and on out-door fruit stands, reading, "Protect Chicago labor against Pennsylvania paupers; no Carnegie tactics for us." No attempt has been made to run cars since dark, and the excitement has measurably dimin-

row will be the signal for renewed demonstrations, and probably serious trouble. The big down-town retail stores did a greatly curtailed business to-day. This evening the managers of these establishments were very glum, and expected that, commencing to-morrow and lasting till the end of the strike, trade would be practically nothing. If the struggle continues long between the car-men and the syndicate, a wholesale reduction of force in the retail stores down-town is among the possibilities. A movement of this kind might easily mean loss of employment to many hundred persons. One of the local papers has a report that a

ished. It is scarcely to be doubted, however,

that the first attempt to start the cars to-mor-

meeting of Anarchists was held this afternoon to lay plans for taking advantage of the general turmoil of the strike. The idea of "terrorizing" the capitalists by a resort to dynamite is said to have been discussed. Fourteen persons are reported as being present at the meeting. One John Wulff, claiming to have been sent from New York by a committee of which Justus Schwab is chairman, is represented as having been the leading spirit. The story is not gener-

Details of Yesterday's Troubles. Special to the Indianapolis Journal CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- The first blood in the street-car strike was drawn to-day, and a dozen barricades, a score or more of broken heads and half a dozen arrests are placed to the credit of the fourth day of the strike, while to-night the feeling not only among the strikers but on the part of the laboring classes generally is so ments in the interest of peace and order within the next twenty four hours it is more than probable that the scenes and history of four years ago will be more than repeated. In the main, this condition of affairs is due to the action of the management of the West-side lines in attempting to resume travel this afterneon. More than once or twice between 8 o'clock and noon it was stated by Parsons that would be made to put the lines in operation until the trouble on the North Side had been adjusted. This was all that the strikers wanted, and they were satisfied. Within two hours after the last of these declarations had been made, however, a balf dozen cars, manned by imported men, sent over from the North Side, were started out of the barns. The news that this step had been taken spread like wildfire over the North and South divisions, and the excitement among the strikers, and the unemployed that crowd the streets, was inflamed to fever heat. At every crossing along the route, of two miles or so, large crowds bad assembled, and the appearance of the cars, with their loads of police officers, was the signal for a tempest of groads, hisses and shouts of "scab," "shame," and "rats." But the officers, much to their credit, and in disregard of the precedent set years ago, bore the attacks with equanimity, and simply smiled at the experated throngs. The cars proceeded down fadison street amid this unpleasant chorus, but beyond one arrest, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, the police were not called on to act. When the cars had reached the Western-avenue barns on the return trip, however, the trouble was resumed. Several hundred strikers and their adherents had congregated in the locality, and Superintendent Nagle, who stood at the barn-doors, ready to give admission to the cars, was singled out as the especial object of their wrath. Scenting danger, he rang the patrol-bex for the police, but he had hardly done so when Jack Gleason, a begry, muscular switchman on the Northwestern road, sprang forward and struck him a severe blow in face, felling him to the ground. This was the signal for a general rush of the strikers to the barns and a riot seemed imminent. Fortunately, at this moment Captain Aldrich, with a detachment of police, appeared on the scene, and Gleason, meanwhile fighting like a tiger, was dragged into the barn, the officers clubbing him at every

There was great irritation on the North Side. where the crowds had been angered by the clubbing of women and men by the police at the corner of Garfield avenue and Orchard street. Near the car barns the tracks were covered with all manner of obstructions, and the four cars which were running under police protection were stopped every few feet until the track could be cleared. The crowd kept up a constant roar of epithets and vitu peration, and the imported men were evidently greatly relieved when, after a few brushes with the crowd, the police cleared the way to the barn, and the cars were locked up for the night. During the confusion a man said to have been attorney Furthman, the counsel for the road, had a narrow escape from being mobbed. He saw a little boy, about ten years old, bending over the road, and, jumping to the conclusion that he was about to pick up a stone, the man sprang from his buggy, and, after lashing the child with his whip, dragged him into the buggy and drove off at a furious pace, pur-

sued for some distance by the crowd. OTHER LABOR NEWS.

Wilkesbarre Miners Likely to Strike Against the "Dockage Confession."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 .- A special dispatch from Wilkesbarre says that a decided sensation has been created in mining circles there by the effort of the Kingston Coal Company to obtain from its employes their signatures to the following paper, which is styled "the dockage

"I, the undersigned, confess that my car, which was examined, was not fit to be sent to breaker, and am willing to pay for the amount that has been docked out of said car of coal; and, furthermore, I promise to be more careful about loading my coal in the future if it is agreeable that I should return to my work. It is further understood and agreed that the amount docked from this car is in no way to be considered as a guide for any other deckage made previously, or that may be made here-

The men say that the signing of this agreement or "confession" would give the company absolute power to take away, by means of the dockage system, one-half of the meagre wages they now receive, and also prevent them from recovering by law any of the amount thus docked. They say that 7 per cent. of all the coal now mined by 23,000 miners in this region is taken away from the miner by dockage for the benefit of corporations. The first five men who refused to sign this "confession" were discharged by the Kingston Coal Company, and if it is insisted upon a strike seems inevitable. It is understood by the men that if this company is successful in thus coercing their employes, all the old corporations of the Wheeling region will inaugurate a similar movement.

New Tactics in Managing a Strike. PITTSBURG, Oct. 9 .-- The flint glass-workers of America have adopted new tactics in fighting the Rochester, Pa., Tumbier Company, where a strike has been in progress for several weeks. The union now proposes to reduce wages of employes making tumblers for union firms to such

an extent that the firms will be enabled to un-

dersell the Rochester Tumbler Company. The

loss in wages to the union workmen will be

made up from the treasury of the Flint Glass-

Passenger Rate War at Dcover. DENVER, Col., Oct. 9 .- A war in passenger rates to the East was mangurated here this afternoon which sent rates to Missouri river points down nearly one-third, and proportionately to other eastern points. The Missouri Pacific, this morning, claims to have received positive information that the Santa Fe had been selling tickets from Pueblo to Kansas City for \$12 As this was contrary to the rate it was generally understood that the transcontinental roads had agreed upon, the Missouri Paeific pested bulletins in front of their office that they had reduced rates to Kansas City from \$18.15 to \$12; to St. Louis, from \$25.65 to \$19.50; to Chicago, from \$30.65 to \$24.50, and to New York, from \$49.05 to \$42.90. This reduction

THE SHAMELESS DEMOCRACY

An Unprecedented Perversion of the Public Service to Political Ends.

The People's Money Liberally Used in Printing Democratic Campaign Documents-Brazen Address from Barnum and Brice.

Hon. Don M. Dickinson Makes a Feeble Response to Mr. Blaine's Drubbing.

A Brooklyn Man Who Desires to Bet Heavily on Harrison-Judge Thurman Argues a Case in Court and Holds a Conference.

DEMOCRATIC PARTISANISM.

How the Public Service Is Perverted in th Interest of Democratic Candidates. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- At no time during the rule of Republicans was that party ever charged, even aimlessly and indefinitely, with having run the machinery of the government with half the partisan determination that has been proven to be exercised by the present administration. It was discovered to-day that 40,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions have been printed at the expense of the government for distribution as a campaign document. The report was issued early in September, which is fully six weeks before the time it is usually published, and it contains a great deal of "edited" matter intended for political effect. The idea is that when the document is distributed it will be so late in the campaign that the Republicans cannot correct the exaggerations and prevarications, and that the report will have a powerful effect upon the soldiers and their friends, Usually two or three thousand copies of this report are issued, and the expense of printing the 40,000 extra copies is very considerable. Public Printer Benedict was to-day asked where the money came from for the extra expense, and he replied that it was "taken out of the contingent fund for the Interior Department." There will be an investigation of the matter. Not even the usual number of copies of the report have been ordered by Congress, much less this extraordinary and unprecedentedly large

To-day there was laid on the deaks of all the clerks in the Pension Office an "address of the national Democratic committee." It is an extensive document, lauding the administration of President Cleveland, praising him as a man in his personal capacity, and pointing out the reforms he is alleged to have made since he took his office. March 4, 1885. It also reviews the life of Thurman and arraigns the Republicans on their tariff and other records. The address is signed by Chairman Barnum and Chairman Brice. At the conclusion of it is a postscript or uddenda, signed by Charles F. Canda, treasurer of the committee and sub-treasurer of the United States at New York. Canda says in his postscript: "All contributions of money for the use of the national committee may be made either by postal order, registered letter, or by draft. Such contributions will be duly acknowledged, and should be addressed to me. The most brazen and astonishing part of this proceeding is contained in a second and small circular which goes with the address. It is dated at the headquarters of the national committee, and is headed: "Caution to Contributors." This circular reads as follows: "On the preterise that direct contributions from officeholders to the national committee were in violation of law, certain swindlers throughout the country have sought remittances from postmasters and others, falsely stating or intimating that their solicitations were authorized by the committee. Several of these offenders have been arrested, and will be prosecuted for fraudulent use of the mails. In view of these frauds it is deemed proper to say that, while the law forbids contributions by federal officials to other niter. States officers and employes, any contributions they may see fit to voluntarily make can be forwarded to their proper destination without the interposition of an intermediary."

DON M. DICKINSON.

The Well-Whipped Michigan Man Thinks Mr. Blaine Is in Poor Health.

Special to the Indianapelis Journal Boston, Oct. 9 .- A representative of the Boston Herald called upon Postmaster-general Dickinson to-day, in Washington, and said to him: "Have you seen Mr. Blaine's reply to your

Western speech on New England?" "I want to ask in all seriousness," said Mr. Dickicson, "whether Mr. Biaine is well. His statements out West have been extrordinary on every subject. There is more than a touch of Don Quixote de la Mancha in some of his rhetorical capers. With dozens of excellent speeches on the issues of the campaign. urgently calling for replies from representative statesman, this uncrowned king of debaters incoherently belabors a speech which he says I have delivered through the West. The speech only exists in his imagination. The Knight of the Sorrowful Figure tilting at the windmill was not more grotesque and pitiful. Here is something else he said in Michigan. Referring to wood-pulp he said: 'It is a Cabinet affair. Dickinson and Secretary Bayard's son own the patents, and right there hes the free-trade joke of the season. Wood-pulp was on the free list, but has now been placed on the protected schedule. It is an industry which should be protected, it seems, even if it does put Cleveland's Cabinet in rather an anomalous position.' Now, I do not even know Mr. Bayard's son, and, of course, have no interests with him. If Mr. Blaine were well, the only reply I would make to this charge would be that of Horace Greeley to the country editor, laconicaly impugning the latter's veracity in good Anglo-Saxon. The Plumed Knight should put on the tin helmet and have a Sancho Panza to go about with him. When I do make a speech, as I shall, I will have something further to say about Mr. Blaine-if he gets well enough."

ELECTION AT NEWARK, N. J. Last Year's Democratic Majority Sliced Down

from 1,300 to 700. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. New York, Oct. 9 .- The charter election, at Newark, N. J., to day, passed off without much excitement. The result is a fulling off in the Democratic majority of 1,305 last year on the city ticket to about 700. The Republicans elected eight out of the fifteen al dermen voted for, and will have a majority of about six in the Common Council next year. One ward is in doubt. The Democrats carry the Board of Education for next year 16 to 14. On the aldermanic ticket the Republicans had an up-hill job, as ten of the aldermen are Republicans and only five Democrats. Five of these Republicans represented Democratic wards, and there seemed no hope of carrying these in a presidential year. result, therefore, surprised and gratifies Republicans and mortifies their opponents. Great efforts were made by the Democratic leaders to get a majority in the city for the sake of its effect throughout the State, and much disappointment was expressed.

THE BETTING ARGUMENT.

A Brooklyn Man Desires to Place \$50,000 or \$100,000 on Gen. Harrison.

Specia: the Indianapolis Journal NEW DRK, Oct. 9.-The Democratic betting men who have had access to Bill Scott's money the past week, and have put up \$30,000 in three even \$10,000 bets, are not willing, to-night, to take the odds which are offered Republicans. Ex-Sheriff Albert Doggett, Brooklyn, was looking for some one who had the necessary financial backing to his political convictions to put up \$95,000 against the \$100,000 Mr. Daggett was willing to risk on the general result between the two presidential candidates in favor of General Harrison. Mr. Daggett was earnest, energetic and hope-

ful of finding some ardent believer in Cieveland who would meet him in his very genedus offer, but up to 10 o'clock had not succeded. He did not insist on these amounts or odds, and offered to put up \$50,000 against \$40,000 upon the same issue, but there were no takers. Mr. Daggett, who is an astute politician, is confident that the Democracy are in such condition that they cannot meet the issue with success to themselves, and he is willing to risk the enormous sum mentioned after close and careful study of the situation. This endeavor to bring Democratic followers a positive declaration of their nest beliefs, and its failure thus far, show conclusively that they are extremety doubtful as to the result, a condition of things which has been intensified the past few days by the local manipulations which have caused the administration Democrats to look extremely blue, and to entertain most serious doubts of the Democratic outcome of this contest.

JUDGE THURMAN.

He Appears in the Supreme Court and De-

livers an Argument in the Telephone Case. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- At 12 o'clock to-day the Supreme Court crier arose and announced "the Chief-justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court." As the audience rose and remained standing in silence, the justices, headed by their new chief and preceded by Marshau Wright, filed to their seats on the bench, and the court was open for regular business. The space in the court-room alloted to the general public was crowded to its full capacity at this time, in anticipation of Judge Thurman's opening argument for the government in the Bell telephone case, and every seat reserved for members of the bar was occupied, mostly by Washington lawyers. Judge Thurman, who had arrived a few minutes before 12 o'clock, was seated at the center table, facing the court, a half dozen law books in front of him. At his side was Solicitor-general Jenks, who brought the suit of the government against the Bell company, while Mesers. Jeff Chandler, of St. Louis, and Wm. C. Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, also government counn this case, were only a few feet away. At the table on the right sat the attorneys for the Bell company, Messrs. Storrow and Dickerson, who have been connected with the litigation in which the telephone company has been involved. In a low tone of voice, bardly audible a few feet away, Chief-justice Fuller announced that members of the bar would be admitted to practice, and three or four gentlemen were sworn in. The Chief-justice then announced that motions were in order, and Senator Stewart and a few others entered motions in several cases of no general interest. These Chief-justice Fuller disposed of after brief consultations with Justice Miller, who sat on his right, and then, in a low tone of voice, but with an enunciation so distinct that each syllable could be plainly heard, he said: "If there are no further motions, case No. 846, the United States against the American Bell Telephone Company, will be called."

"Connsel are present," said Mr. McKinney, clerk of the court, and Solicitor-general Jenks, rising, asked that four hours be allowed each side in which to present their case. This being agreed to, Judge Thurman, after consultation with his associates, arose, placed his cane on the table, and, drawing from his pocket the familiar old bandanna bis snuff-box, placed latter on the table in front of him and began his argument. His voice was low and husky at the start, but soon gathered strength and remained clear and strong to the close of his forty minutes' speech. His manner of speaking was plain, simple and direct, and in his choice of words he used homely, Anglo-Saxon, that was as intelligi-ble to the laity present as to the learned justices themselves. Standing erect, facing the court, his right hand holding his eye-glasses, and the left at the pocket of his trousers, he spoke slowly and distinctly, and with an absence of oratorical flourish. When he desired to emphasize some point in his argument it was done with a simple downward sweep right band, Was interrupted twice, and questions of no pertinency as showing the opinons of the justices. When he took up the opinion of Judge Coult, of Massachusetts, overruiing the government's ruling, he said that it seemed to be sin in the eyes of judges not to blindly follow the decisions of their predecessors, and this he said "seemed to be particularly true in the good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We, in the West," he continued with a smile, "don't think so, and if a judge renders a wrong decision and another judge gets a chance to reverse his decision, he is very apt to do it." Judge Thurman closed his argument at ten minutes past 1, and left the court-room a few minutes later, after Jeff Chandler had begun

Judge Thurman went out to Oak View this afternoon, and will remain there until to-morrow morning. A conference, in which the President, Judge Thurman, Speaker Carlisle and Representative Sent porticipated, was held

MINOR MATTERS.

Congress Tolerably Certain to Adjourn by the Close of the Coming Week.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- Congress will undoubtedly adjourn within ter days. If the Democrats in the Horse insist upon keeping up their farce in the lower branch of Congress by maintaining a mock session, Senator Allison intends to rise in his seat pext week and propose an adjournment or a recess. He says that it is evident that the Republicans cannot get a quorum here after the general debate on their tariff bill comes to a close, next week, and when they are ready to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the bill by sections and discussing amendments which will be proposed. Senators on both sides of the chamber have been leaving the city almost daily for two weeks, until there is scarcely a quorum present now, and many Democrats, as well as Republicans, have announced that they will leave early next week, not to return before the election. It is useless to try to consider the amendments which will be proposed to the bill without a quorum, as a single objection will defeat the consideration of any amendment. It will, therefore, be a pure waste of time to try to keep the session going after the general debate closes, and it will close when eight or ten more Senators have spoken. Most of these will deliver their speeches this week. Sepator Allison says he does not care to sit in the Senate with but a baker's dozen of men about him and keep up the pretense of a session of the Senate when in reality there can be no business transacted. The Democrats in the House continue to say that they are not in favor of either an adjournment or a recess, but it is generally conceded that when the suggestion comes from the Republican Senate the House will gladly accept.

Settling with J. Milton Turner. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- In the House, to-day, Peel, of Arkansas, a Democrat, called up and secured the passage of a bill to pay the freedmen of the Cherokee Indian nation \$75,000. This is the bill for which J. Milton Turner is the agent, and out of which he proposes to get his expenses for running the recent colored men's convention at Indianapolis, and which was objected to by Representative Owen, of Indiana. The bill would have been objected to to-day had it not been taken up without notice and hurried through without any opportunity being given for debate or objection. It seems that the Democratic laborer is worthy of his hire. even though the remuneration is taken out of the pockets of the people.

Paying for Contested Elections. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- Acting Secretary Thompson to-day issued a warrant in settle-

ment of expenses in the following contested J. B. Morcan, \$701; G. H. Thomes, \$2,000; J. B. White, \$2,000; Robert Lowry, \$2,000; W. O. Arnold, \$750; F. M. Simmons, \$772; Wm. Vandever, \$2,000; N. E. Worthington, \$2,000; A. C. Davidson, \$2,000; J. V. McDuffie, \$2,000; J. D. Lynch, \$2,000; P. S. Post, \$2,000; Robert Smalls, \$2,000; J. G. Carlisle, \$1,207, and Wm. Elliott,

\$2,000. Total, \$25,430. General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, Oct. 9.—Representative Chea-dle is making good Republican speeches in Vir-

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the Vigo County National Bank, of Terre Haute, with a capital of \$150,000. Benjamin G. Hudnut is president and

Charles W. Conn cashier. The treasury surplus to-day is \$78,000,000.